Uintah Mountains. The Uintah Mountains constitute one of the few ranges of mountains in the world which run east and west. If the axis of the Uintahs were continued west, it would cross the Salt Lake Valley four miles south of Salt Lake City. The western end of the Uintahs lies 82 miles east of Salt Lake City. They are easily reached through Weber, Parley's, or Provo canyons. The roads from these canyons converge at Kamas, and from that point the traveler continues east through Beaver, Shingle Creek, and the Upper Provo canyons directly into the Uintah Range.

Photo by Walter P. Cottam.

FIGURE 9—Floating islands and yellow water lilies, Tea Pot Lake, Uintah Mountains.

A safe, fine forest road, running through forests of lodgepole pine and groves of quaking aspens, affords views of deep gorges with tumbling cataracts and waterfalls. Each curve in the road lures the traveler on until he finds himself standing on Bald Mountain Pass at an altitude of more than 11,000 feet. From this point his gaze wanders over the Grandaddy Lake Basin to the Kings Peaks which thrust their crests to an altitude of 13,500 feet and which are the highest points of land in Utah. At least eleven mountains in the Uintahs attain an altitude of more than 13,000 feet.

Within the 4,000 square miles of the forest boundary in the Uintahs there are more than 1,000 lakes of pure, cold water that are bordered with lodgepole and yellow pine, Douglas fir, Engelmann spurce, and quaking aspen. Three-fourths of the area is covered with timber, dotted with meadowlands